

Vol. 40, No. 1

Autumn 2004

kentucky ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety



**The Salt River Tigers:
Anderson County
and the Mexican War**

**Searching for
Indigenous
Ancestors**

**Baugh Families
of Logan County,
1817–1880**

kentucky ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety

kentucky ancestors

Thomas E. Stephens, Editor

Dan Bundy, Graphic Design

administration

Kent Whitworth, Director

James E. Wallace, Assistant Director

Betty Fugate, Membership Coordinator

research and interpretation management team

Nelson L. Dawson, Team Leader

Kenneth H. Williams, Program Leader

board of trustees

Elizabeth Davis Hardy, Ann Dix Maenza, Robert E. Rich, Eugene Goss, Raoul Cunningham, Nan Gorman, Hon. Wendell H. Ford, Dr. Doris Wilkinson, Lawson Walker II, Col. Arthur L. Kelly, Bill Black Jr., Martha R. Francis, Ann Pennington, Ed Hamilton, and Richard Frymire

Kentucky Ancestors (ISSN-0023-0103) is published quarterly by the Kentucky Historical Society and is distributed free to Society members. Periodical postage paid at Frankfort, Kentucky, and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Please direct changes of address and other notices concerning membership or mailings to the Membership Department, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; telephone (502) 564-1792. Submissions and correspondence should be directed to: Tom Stephens, editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

The Kentucky Historical Society, an agency of the Commerce Cabinet, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or disability, and provides, on request, reasonable accommodations, including auxiliary aids and services necessary to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in all services, programs, and activities.

contents

vol. 40, no. 1/autumn 2004

The Salt River Tigers: Anderson County and the Mexican War <i>John Trowbridge</i>	2
General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51	10
Searching for Indigenous Ancestors <i>Dr. Fay A. Yarbrough</i>	17
Abstracts from <i>Kentucky Farming</i> , October 1917	21
Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817–1880 <i>Ivan W. Baugh</i>	26
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jefferson County <i>Marguerite A. Miller</i>	26
Abstracts from the <i>Lexington Intelligencer</i> <i>Dr. Thomas H. Appleton Jr.</i>	44
Queries	51
Book Notes	54
Announcements	55
Mystery Album	56

on the cover: Lt. Col. Henry Clay Jr.'s death at the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican War was a profound event for a generation of his fellow Kentuckians. Clay was second in command of the Second Regiment, Kentucky Foot (Infantry), which came to be known as the Salt River Tigers. Beginning on page two, Kentucky Military History Museum manager John M. Trowbridge relates the story of this regiment of Anderson County men and documents their service. (1847 lithograph by Nathaniel Currier/KHS Collection)

The Salt River Tigers: Anderson County and the Mexican War

By John M. Trowbridge

Company C of the Second Regiment, Kentucky Foot Volunteers, which came to be known as the Salt River Tigers, distinguished itself during the Mexican War. The unit was made up of men from Lawrenceburg and Anderson County. The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. William R. McKee. Company C was led into battle by Capt. John H. McBrayer. The below narrative is taken from the Military History of Kentucky, published by the Kentucky Writers Project, Works Progress Administration, in 1939.

The acceptance of Texas into the United States in 1845, was viewed as an intolerable act by Mexico. The crisis led to war the following year. Although the federal government's allotment for Kentucky's portion of the war effort was 2,400 troops, approximately 13,000 Kentuckians answered the call.¹

Kentucky soldiers served in infantry and cavalry regiments, fighting in famous battles at Monterey, Cerro Gordo, and the capture and occupation of Mexico City. Kentuckians saw their heaviest combat at the Battle of Buena Vista, 22-23 February 1847, under command of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

The Second Regiment of Foot, Kentucky Volunteers at the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico 22-23 February 1847

"At a very critical point of the battle when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans, in overwhelming numbers, General Taylor dispatched Mr. Crittenden to order Colonel McKee, of the 2d Kentucky regiment, to bring his men into immediate action.

John M. Trowbridge, manager of the Kentucky Military History Museum, is an 18-year veteran of the U.S. Army with an associate degree Vincennes University. As a military historian, Trowbridge has chronicled the service of numerous important Kentuckians, from medal of honor winners to civil rights activists.

His monograph *Anna Mac Clarke, A Study in Military Leadership*, about the Kentucky native and Army officer who helped desegregate military posts during World War II, won the Historical Confederation of Kentucky's 1996 Achievement Award and the 1997 American Association for State and Local History's Certificate of Merit. His work also won Historical Confederation of Kentucky awards in 1998, 2003 and 2004. His *History of the Kentucky National Guard* won a Best Documentary Award from the U.S. Department of Defense in 2004.

Trowbridge is the author of *Heroes Unsung: Kentucky's Confederate Medal of Honor and Roll of Honor Recipients*, published in 2003. His work has also appeared in *The Encyclopedia of Kentucky*, *Kentucky Women*, *The Military History of the Bluegrass* and in various Kentucky newspapers. He is a member of Kentucky Military Heritage Commission and Kentucky Women Veterans' Program, Kentucky Department of Veterans' Affairs.



The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which General Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the general that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of these decisive crises, which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

General Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who was a Kentuckian, and with a countenance, indicating deep mortification—for the general was a resident in Kentucky too—and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, *'Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make a good battle—it will not answer, sir:'* and with this he clenched his hands, and knit his brow, and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the general, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places, and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fires with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitately. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the old general, who was



1847 lithograph by Nathaniel Currier/KHS Collection

Lt. Col. Henry Clay Jr., son of Kentucky's celebrated U.S. senator and statesman, was second in command of the Second Regiment, Kentucky Foot (Infantry) when he was killed at the Battle of Buena Vista on 23 February 1847. Clay, an 1828 graduate of Transylvania University, graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1832. Refusing a commission on account of health, Clay returned to Lexington, where he became an attorney and served from 1835 to 1837 in the state legislature before the outbreak of the war. Clay (b. 10 April 1811, Lexington) married Maria Julia Prather on 10 October 1832. They were the parents of Henry III, Anne, Thomas Julian, Matilda, and Martha. Clay was buried with his Tigers comrades on the State Mound of Frankfort Cemetery.

regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glance of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza, — *'Hurrah for old Kentucky!'* he exclaimed, *talking to himself, and rising in his saddle; 'that's the way to do it; give it to them,'* and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Officially 264 American soldiers were killed at the Battle of Buena Vista, (called the Battle of Angostura in Mexico). Of that number, 74 were Kentuckians, young men who served in the Second Regiment, Kentucky Foot Volunteers, and the First Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers. These Kentucky soldiers came from Fayette, Franklin, Jefferson, Jessamine, Montgomery, and Anderson counties.²

The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

“The Salt River Tigers”

Company “C,” of the Second Regiment of Foot, Kentucky Volunteers was enrolled in Frankfort on May 23, 1846, and was mustered into the Army on June 9, 1846, at Louisville to serve for one year. The only major battle the unit saw action in was the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, February 22-23, 1847. The unit was mustered out of the service at New Orleans on June 8, 1847. This organization was made up of men from Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.³

Commissioned Officers:

Captain George W. Ravanaugh (*Kavanaugh*)*
Captain John H. McBrayer
1st Lieutenant Andrew J. Galt
2nd Lieutenant John H. Lillard
2nd Lieutenant John M. McBrayer*
2nd Lieutenant Alvey C. Threlkell (*Alva G. Threlkeld*)

Non-Commissioned Officers:

First Sergeant William S. Galt
Sergeant William W. Lillard^
Sergeant John S. Petty
Sergeant Joseph Warren
Corporal John Bettersworth
Corporal William F. Bond
Corporal Thomas Monday (*Munday*)
Corporal James B. Oliver

Privates:

John Banfield	Chesley Hamlet#	A.D. Patterson*
William Board#	Joseph Hanks	James Paxton*
Peter G. Bradshaw*	William F. Haslett	Berry Perry^
Larkin Breckinridge*	James Hewlett	James Petty*
Hugh H. Brown	Fredrick Hoffman	George W. Reed^
James Brown	Samuel Howard	William P. Reynolds#
Peyton Brown+	William R. Howard^	Frederick Roach*
Sanford Brown*	John Huffman+	Beverly Searcey (<i>Searcy</i>)
Carter Bryant+	James Johnson#	George Searcey (<i>Searcy</i>)^
John Cardwell	James Layten (<i>Layton</i>)#	Thomas Searcey (<i>Searcy</i>)
Francis Catlett	Jefferson Leathers	Leonard Shouse
Jackson Catlett	Larkin Leathers	Samuel Silvy (<i>Silvey</i>)*
John R. Craig	Mark Leathers+	John Syres (<i>Siers</i>)
William Craig	Neuman Maischel*	Joseph Syres (<i>Siers</i>)
Francis M. Cummings	Samuel Martin	Thomas Syres (<i>Siers</i>)
David Davis#	George McCormack*	Henry Taylor
John G. Davis	James McGaughey (<i>McGaughey</i>)	Arthur Thacker#
Thomas R. Davis	William McGaughey*	John Tindle (<i>Tindal</i>)
Travis H. Davis	John Montgomery *	Edmond Vaughn
Henry Driskell*	Joseph Montgomery^	George Warford
Thomas Levi Driskell+	Hamilton G. Moore	Nathaniel Warford
Smith Fitzgerald*	Daniel Morgan@	William Warford^
Jordan Frazier*	George Morgan	John W. Watson#
Robert Garvey*	Hezekiah F. Neeley	John W. Whip
George W. Gilpin	James Norton*	Henderson Wise+
Thomas Gudgell (<i>Gudel</i>)+	Wilkerson Palmer*	_____ Zimmerman

NOTE: * = Discharged ^ = Wounded # = Killed + = Died @ = Deserter
20 7 8 7 1

Names appear as shown on the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report for the Mexican War. () indicate correct spelling of name.

The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

Anderson County's Monument to her Mexican War Dead.

In the latter part of 1847, Captain John H. McBrayer and the citizens of Anderson County had a monument built on the grounds of the Anderson County Courthouse in Lawrenceburg to honor those members of the unit that had been wounded, died or were killed during the Mexican War.⁴

Front side (facing Main Street)

This monument
is erected by the
citizens of Anderson County
in honor of the valor and
sacrifice of the volunteers of
this county who served
in the War with Mexico
1846 – 1848

Monument erected circa 1847
Restored 1997

Right side

The Salt River Tigers
of Anderson County
under Capt. John H. McBrayer
Company C, 2nd Regiment
Kentucky Volunteer Infantry

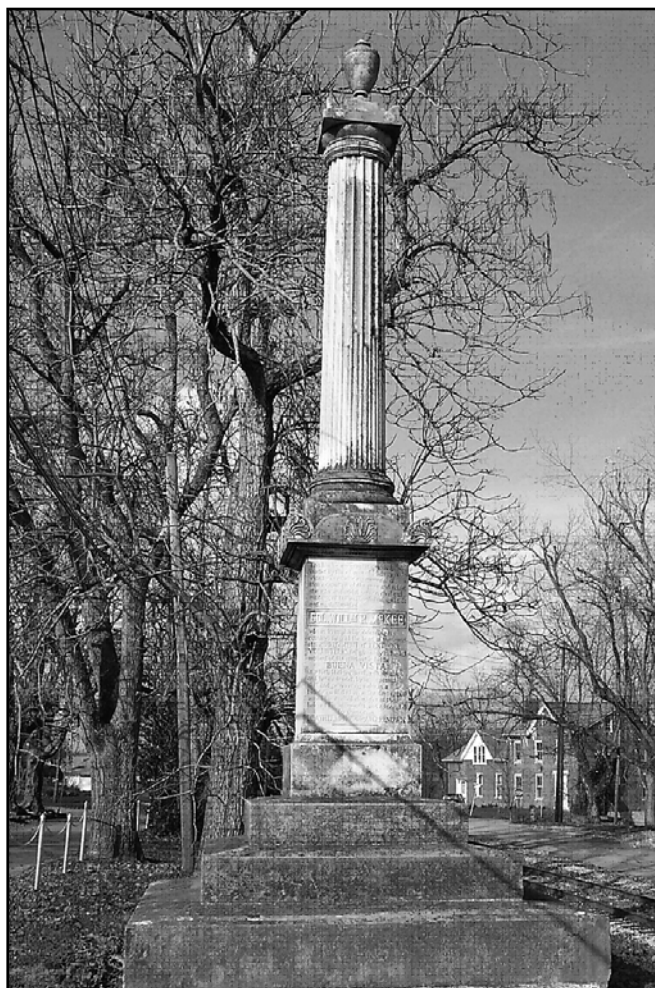
Killed at the
Battle of Buena Vista
Fought on February 22-23, 1847

William Board, David Davis
James Johnson, James Layten
Arthur Thacker, John Watson
William P. Reynolds

Left side

Wounded
William R. Howard, Berry Perry
Joseph Montgomery, George Read
George Searcy, William Warford
William W. Lillard

*The Laurels of Patriotism are
always green. Go, volunteers, to



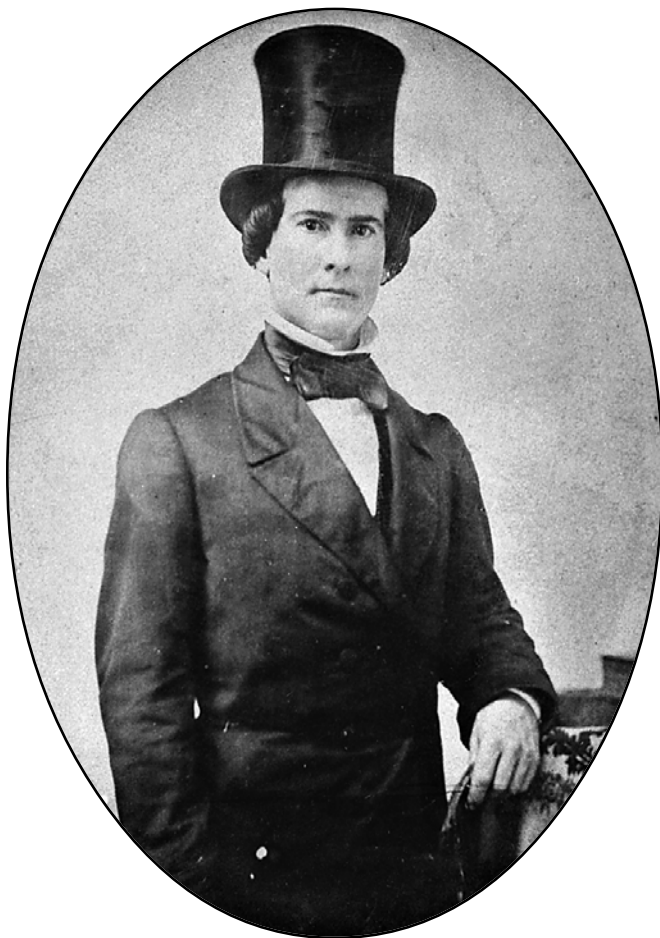
This monument to Tigers Commanding Officer William Robertson McKee was placed by the citizens of Midway about 1847. Colonel McKee was killed in action at the Battle of Buena Vista and buried with his comrades on the State Mound at Frankfort Cemetery. The words on the monument are attributed to Theodore O'Hara, who was a McKee friend.

any portion of this Union and some
eye will beam with recognition,
some tongue will pronounce your
valor and proclaim you the war
torn soldiers who bravely fought
at the Battle of Buena Vista.

*This text was inscribed on the monument during the 1997 refurbishment. The original text was as follows:

They are gone –
Fathers and Mother and Friends
may weep for them and yet be proud
that the terrors of the battlefield neither

The Salt River Tigers, *continued*



KHS Collection

Attorney and journalist Theodore O'Hara (b. 11 February 1820, Danville, Ky., d. 6 June 1867, Guerrytown, Ala.) served as assistant quartermaster of Kentucky volunteers during the Mexican War. His poem *Bivouac of the Dead* was written in honor of the Kentuckians killed at the Battle of Buena Vista, many of whom had been his friends. The second portion of the poem's first stanza was a popular epitaph on soldiers' tombstones and appears at the entry gate to Arlington National Cemetery. It reads: "On Fame's eternal camping-ground; Their silent tents are spread; And Glory guards with solemn round; The bivouac of the dead."

sully their honor
nor their patriotism.

Rear side
Died
in the Nation's service

T. Levy Driskill, John Hoffman
Thomas Gudgel, Chesley Hamlet
Peyton Brown, Carter Bryant
Henderson Wise, James Petty
Mark L. Leathers

Departed and lamented patriots
there is something that whispers
that your spirits are in a land
of peace and at rest.

Anderson County was not the only Kentucky county to honor her Mexican War dead with a monument. Located in Battlegrove Cemetery, in Cynthiana, Kentucky, is a monument honoring

Harrison County's Mexican War soldiers. The Bourbon County Mexican War monument is located in the Paris Cemetery. In 1847, the citizens of Midway, Woodford County, placed a monument near the railroad tracks in downtown Midway, in honor of Colonel William R. McKee, commander of the Second Regiment, who was killed during the Battle of Buena Vista. The Commonwealth established the State War Memorial and burial mound (1847-50) to honor all Kentucky soldiers from all wars. Originally the remains of 29 Kentucky soldiers, casualties of the Mexican War, were returned to Kentucky and buried on the State Mound in the Frankfort Cemetery in 1847.⁵

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Thursday, January 27, 1848⁶

Not all of Kentucky's casualties of the Mexican War were returned to the Commonwealth, many lie in unmarked graves known only to God.

The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

Salt River Tigers Casualty List⁷

Died, other than Killed in Action (KIA) (Listed Chronologically):

<i>Name/Rank:</i>	<i>Date of Death:</i>	<i>Cause:</i>	<i>Burial Location:</i>
Private Peyton Brown	10 August 1846 Camp Belknap, Texas	Unknown	Unknown
Private Thomas L. Driskell	13 August 1846 Camp Belknap, Texas	Unknown	Unknown
Private Mark Leathers	03 September 1846 Hospital, Matamoras, Mexico	Unknown	Unknown
Private John Huffman	28 September 1846 Camp opposite, Camargo, Mexico	Unknown	Unknown
Private Henderson Wise	19 November 1846 Camp opposite, Camargo, Mexico	Unknown	Unknown
Private James P. Petty	02 December 1846 Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Private Thomas Gudgell	04 April 1847 General Hospital, Saltillo, Mexico	Unknown	Unknown
Private Carter Bryant	08 May 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico	Unknown	Unknown

Killed in Action (KIA) (All KIAs sustained by Company C, were related to Battle at Buena Vista, Mexico, 23 February 1847. Burial locations are unknown):

Private William Board (listed as W. Bord, in KMD)	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico	Private James Layten (should be Layton)	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico
Private David Davis (listed as D. Davis, in KMD)	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico	Private William P. Reynolds	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico
Private Chesley Hamlet ⁸	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico	Private Arthur Thacker (listed as Thucker, in KMD)	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico
Private James Johnson (listed as J. Johnston, in KMD)	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico	Private John W. Watson	23 February 1847 Buena Vista, Mexico

The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

“McKee-Clay Flag” Battle Flag of the Second Regiment of Foot, Kentucky Volunteers

This flag was made by the young ladies of Frankfort and presented to Captain Frank Chambers when his Franklin County Company of Infantry left here June 5, 1846, on the steamer, *Blue Wing*. The presentation was made by Mrs. Eliza Shannon Harlan, mother of Justice John M. Harlan, in behalf of those who made it.

Shortly after the group reached Louisville and was mustered in as Company “B” Second Kentucky Foot Volunteers, Colonel William R. McKee adopted the flag as the Regimental Flag “and ever after it occupied its appropriate place in the centre of the Regiment, borne by Sergeant William F. Gaines of Georgetown.”

The flag was riddled by gun fire at the Battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, when both Colonel McKee and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay Jr., lost their lives and practically every field officer of the Regiment was killed. It was twice recaptured from the enemy at this battle.

At the close of the campaign it was returned to Kentucky and presented to the General Assembly with appropriate ceremonies on January 27, 1848. The principle address was made by General Leslie Combs, member from Fayette County, on behalf of Major C.H. Fry and the surviving men of the Regiment.

The number of stars indicates that this flag was made after July 4, 1818, and before July 4, 1819. Had it been made just prior to the presentation in 1846 it should have had 28 stars (the star for Texas, having not been added until July 4, 1846.)

This flag was restored in the name of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution, by Mr. R.C. Ballard Thruston. A reproduction flag was also made by Mr. Thruston.⁹

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Thursday, January 27, 1848

Mr. Wintersmith moved the following resolution, viz:

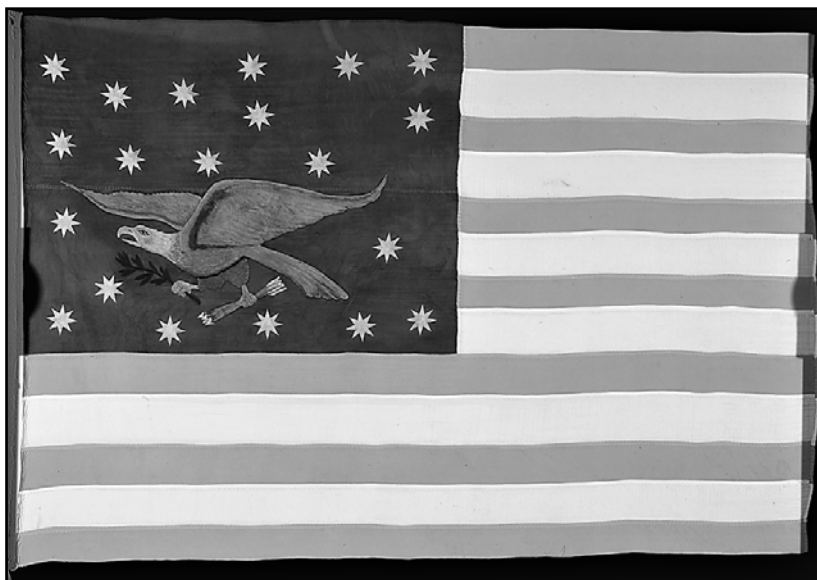
Whereas, it has been communicated to this House, that on this day at 12 o'clock, M., the survivors of the 2nd Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers will present to the General Assembly of Kentucky, the flag of said Regiment, under which they fought and conquered at the memorable action of the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, at Buena Vista. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon and invite the Senate to participate in the reception of said flag.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon, Messrs. Wintersmith, Pratt and Smith, were appointed to committee in pursuance of said resolution.

The Second Kentucky's colors were made by women of Frankfort and originally presented to one of the regiment's units. Both the original flag—acquired in 1939—and a reproduction (shown) are in the KHS collection



The Salt River Tigers, *continued*

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. J. Speed Smith, announcing that the Senate would, at 12 o'clock, M., accept the invitation by this House in being present at the presentation of the flag of the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.¹⁰

1 *Military History of Kentucky* (Kentucky Writer's Project, Works Progress Administration, 1939), pp. 121-149. Kentucky Adjutant General. Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: Mexican War Veterans (TAGKy Report Mexican War Veterans).

2 Carleton, James Henry, *The Battle of Buena Vista*, with the operations of the Army, 30th Congress, 1st Session,

Executive Document No. 8: Message from the President of the United States.

TAGKy Report Mexican War Veterans.

3 TAGKy Report Mexican War Veterans.

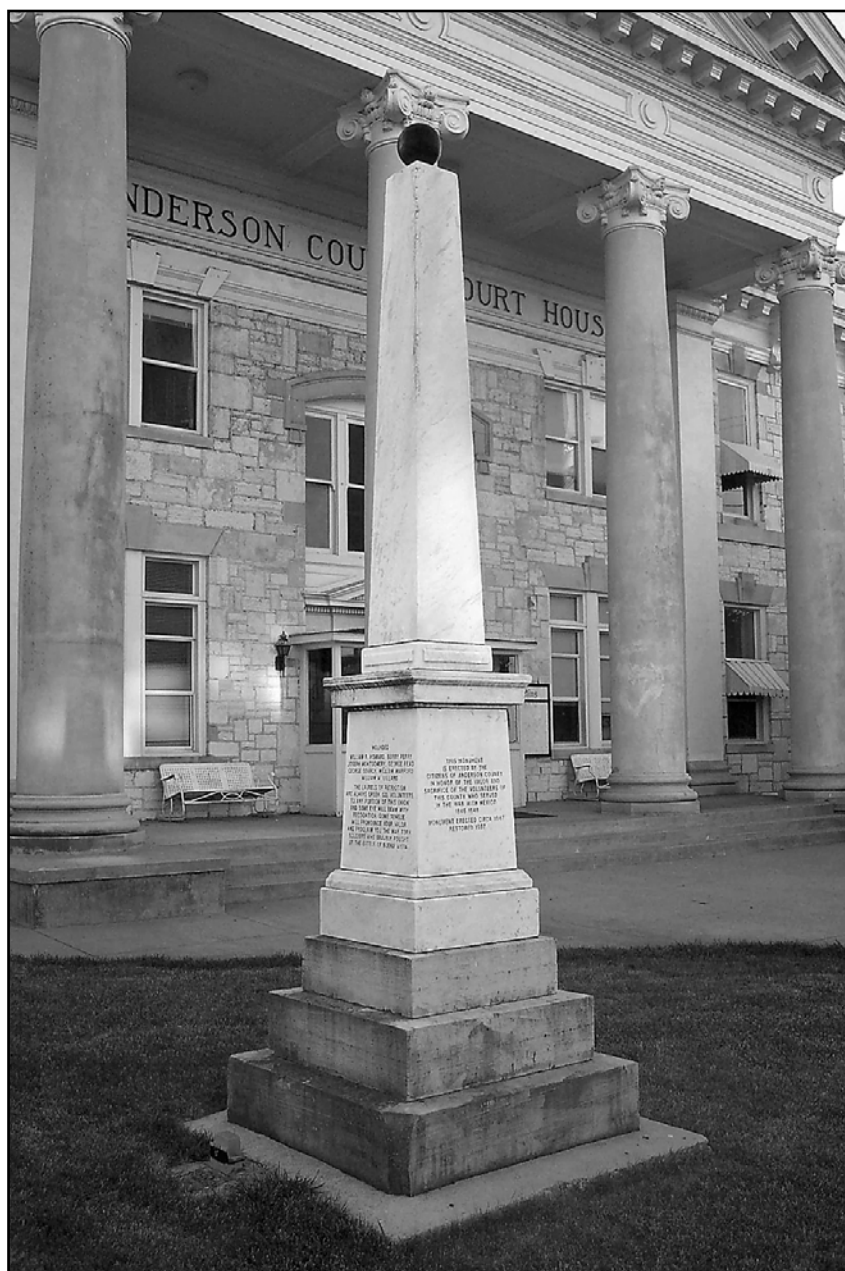
4 McKee, Lewis W., *History of Anderson County*, pp. 82-83.

5 Johnson, L. F., *History of the Frankfort Cemetery*.

6 A.G. Morgan was reburied in his family plot in the Lexington Cemetery ca. 1852.

7 TAGKy Report Mexican War Veterans. Peterson, Clarence S., *Known Military Dead During the Mexican War 1846-48*. Baltimore, MD., 1957. (KMD) This publication lists only those casualties occurring in battle for this unit, it does not list non-battle related casualties. In addition to the misspellings of

Continued on page 50



John Trowbridge

The Salt River Tigers monument is on the lawn of the Anderson County Courthouse in Lawrenceburg. It includes a list of the members who were killed in action during the Battle of Buena Vista or died shortly thereafter.

General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839-51, *continued*

Crouch, Stephen, 67

Jeffersontown
Ky.

(doodle)

L.L. La(?) Blankenbeker
Jeffersontown
Ky

Flower(?), William, 10 (st)
Exfence(?) a/c H(?) (st)
Elder, Thomas, 10

(doodle)

J.L. Hummel
Jeffersontown

(doodle)

E____s Ellingsworth

Drake(?), W., 9

Dorsey, S.L., 14

Downey(?), John

Dickerson, W.H., 67

Fry, Doctor, 18, 45, 5
Fuqua, M.M.

(All struck through)

Davenport, R.G., 11

Doyle, Martin, 15

Dickson(?), N.&J., 27

Davenport, Jas., 29

Flower, William, 10, 41
Faulkner, John W., 10, 31
Forstall & High, 10
Forsyth, Goodwyn & Co., 14
Follin, Chas., 28
Finch, Wm., 31

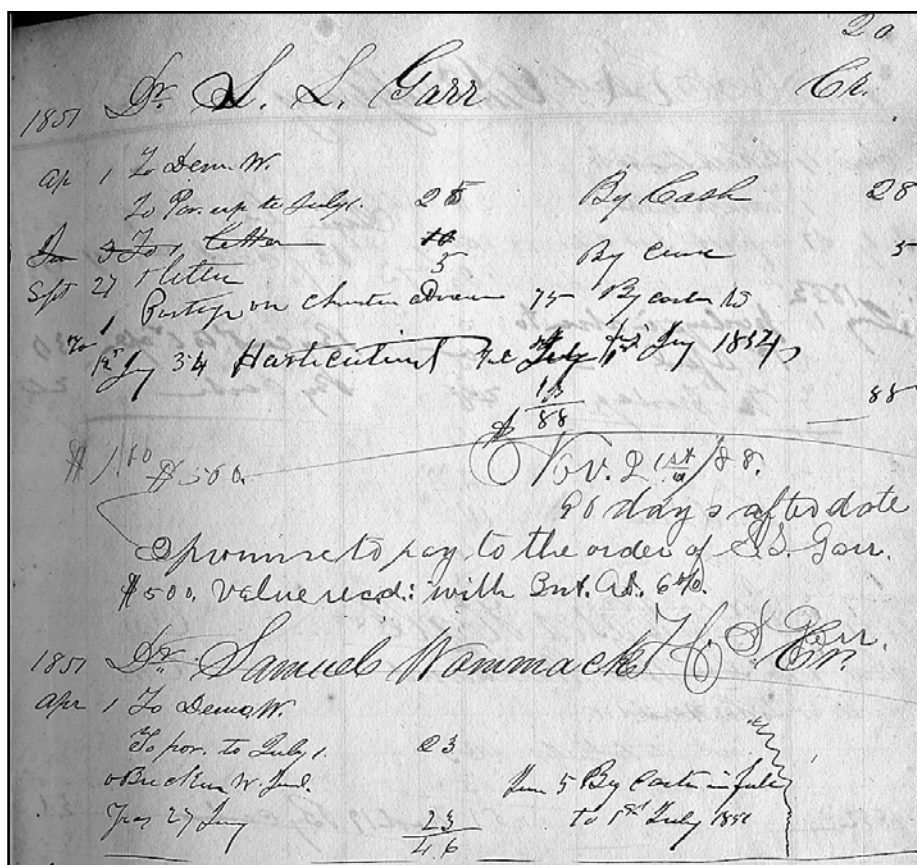
(doodle)

J. John (L.?, B.?), Hummel

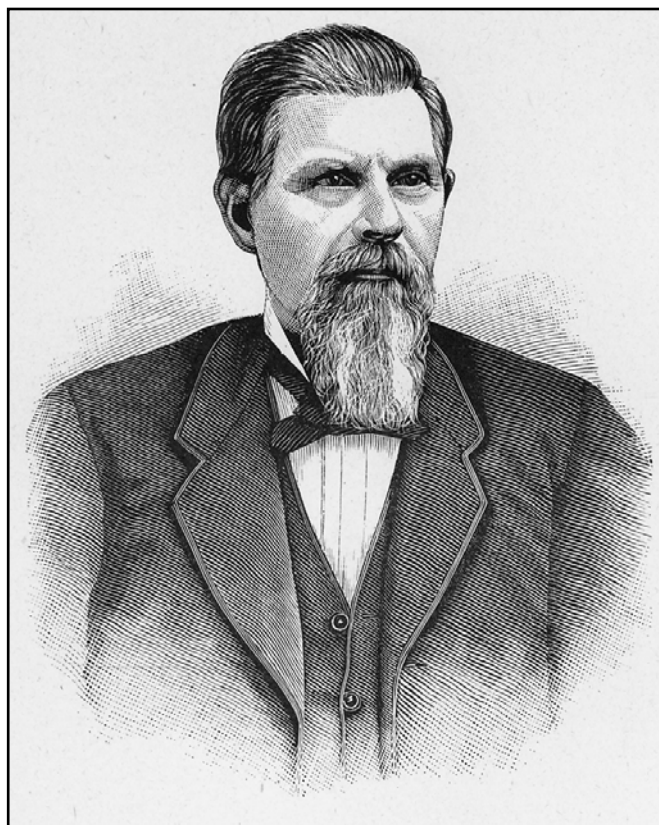
(doodle)

J.J.R. Bates
Lebanon, Ohio

The ledger includes information about the accounts of numerous local residents, including Simeon L. Garr, who lived near today's city of Anchorage.



General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51, *continued*



History of the Ohio Falls Counties, 1877

Simeon L. Garr (b. 5 October 1815, Madison County, Va.) arrived in Jefferson County in 1835. He married Eliza Yager, a daughter of Jesse Yager, on 30 October 1818 in Oldham Co. Garr was a prominent landowner in the area and owned Southern Hope Nurseries in Anchorage. He was president of the board of commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Garr retained the earlier "Gaar" form of the surname in his signature.

Gale, Levi H., 11
 Garr, S. Simeon, 14
 Garr, Jacob, 14
 Geiger, Samuel, 18, 41
 Garr, S.H., 19
 Garr, S.(L.), 20
 Gwathney, G.R., 21
 Gregory, David Esq., 28
 Gordon, Thomas M., 38
 Garr, Horace, 42

(doodle)
 J.L. Hummel

Hite, Jacob, 13
 Hobbs, Edward, 15, 47
 Hall, Moses, 21

Hite, James, 22, 50
 Hite, Jacob, 23
 Head, Benjamin, 27
 Heafter, B. John, 29
 Hilton, Charles, 38
 Hart, William, 48
 Hardin, Adison, 33(?)
 House, David, 59
 Hawkins, Wm., 61

(all struck through)
 Harris & Wright, 13
 Hermann & Co., 28
 Holland & Davis, 29
 Henshaw & Morton, 39
 Heath Sr., 41

Ingersoll & Co., 26, 40 (st)
 Johnston, Benjamin, 17
 Jacob, T.(?)Y., 31
 Jackson, John F., 48
 Johns, Ben, 44
 _____, 42
 Jefferson County, 70

Lancaster(?), John, 22
 Keiller(?), David, 35
 Johnson, T. John

(all crossed out)
 Lancaster, Denby & Co., 2
 Ledoux, A., 3
 Lallande, Joseph, 13, 26
 Lanfear, Ambrose, 14
 Lambeth & Thompson, 15, 43

(not crossed out)
 Lukenbill, David, 9, 5
 Leacock, Revd., 15
 Lodge, H.H., 65

Morse, F.B., 7
 Marders, Jeff., 11, 5
 Murphey, Martin, 22
 Mitchell, B.H., 25
 Miller, Dr., 24, 46
 Morlan, John, 26
 Miles, Mr. L., 30

General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51, *continued*

McGarvey, John, 56, 57
Mun/Minn(?), Collun/Collen, 53
Merrete(?), Rev., 61
Mor____, Rev., 63

(all crossed out)
Morton, James, 9, 28
Maddux & Woods, 9
Mallard, E., 27, 42
Martin, Pleasant & Co., 44

Nicolet, Theodore, 14, 25, 44 (crossed out)
Newland, William, 14
Newkirk, Mr.(?), 23, 5

Ormsby, Col. 29

(all crossed out)
Picou, T., 3
Page, A.L., 3
Perret & Gally, 10
Perks & Hall, 40

Post office department Page 1
Porter, Doctor, 10, 32
Parker, Ellis, 21
Perine, Mr., 23
Poulter, Emilin, 60

(doodle)
Poulter Emilin, C.P.

Quesenberry, 36

Tiernan & Son, Luke, 1 (st)
Thring(?) & Perkins, 2 (st)
Toby, T & Bro.
Teator, Doctor, 17
Tyler, T.W., 34

Urton, W., 16
Urton, John, 14

(doodles)
Jeffersontown, KY.
May 19, 1896

(doodle)

J.L. Hummel
J.R. Bates

(Crossed out)
Wotham, McGruder & Co., 1
Van Wyck P. Sr. 16

Vance, G.R., 7, 34

Williamson, W. John, 9
Wilcox, Gipson, 16
Wilcox, John, 17
Williams, John, 19
Wommack, Samuel, 20, 52
Wommack, John & George, 20, 56
Wills, Solaman, 26
Whips, Wesley, 28

(All crossed out)
Wortham, McGruder & Co., 1
Wright, T., 11
Waterman & Burgess, 12
Williams, Cumbd. (Cumberland?), 12
White & Co., Maunsel, 15
Webber & Chase, 25
Wood, L.D.C., 26
Wilkinson, W.W., 39, 21

(doodles)
C.C.E. Womand
E. Ernest Gloon/Moore(?)
Louisville, Ky.

(Page cut)
York(?) _____
Yen____
Ye____

Postal account book begins January 27, 1851

Ledger begin April 1, 1851
Those mentioned (Account holders and those mentioned within the accounts)

James P. Bryant
B.F. Morse
R.G. Vance
June 25, letter pr. Mrs. Jones

General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51, *continued*

Oct. 8, Cash, Pearl Bardey (50 cents)

Jno. Bringman
Abel Brown
S.L. Garr
W. Doake
David Lukenbill
Jno. W. Williamson
Thomas Elder
G.B. Yenowine

(doodle)
L.A. Blankenbeker

Dr. Porter
April 1, P.B. Banner, pr. Miss Nash, W.
Dec. 2, 1 letter pr. Hawkins
Dr. Bemiss
J. Marders
Dr. Sprowle
Mr. Swan
Jno. Robinson

J.B. Chamberlin
Philip Reel
Jacob Hite
L.L. Dorsey
Wm. Newland
Jacob Garr

Revd. Leacock
May 17, 1 letter pr. C. Helton

Edward Hobbs
May 10, 1 letter for Mr. Hunly
May 20, 1 letter for Mr. Hunley

Jno. W. Yeager
Gipson Wilcox
John M. Urton

Ben. Johnston
Dr. Teater
Jno. Wilcox
Dr. Fry
Jany. 13 1 letter for Mrs. Pierce
P.L. Simpson
Samuel Geiger

Revd. Cunningham
John Williams
H.L. Garr
S.L. Garr

\$1.00 \$500.00

Nov. 21st / 88

90 days after date

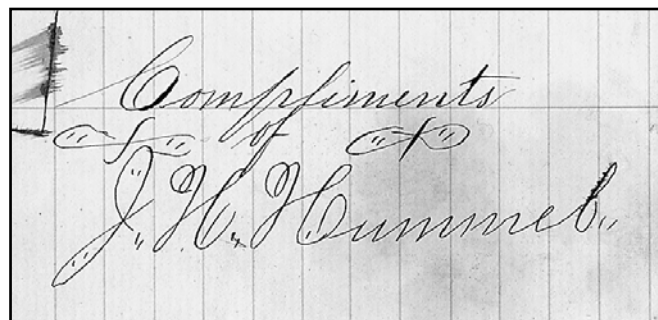
I promise to pay to the order of S.L. Garr, \$500.00
value rec'd: with Int. at 6%

H.S. Garr

Samuel Wommack
John Wommack

R.G. Gwathney
Moses Hall
Ellis Parker
Martin Murphey
Jno. Feneaster(?)
Jas. Hite
Jacob Hite
Mr. Perine
Mr. Newkirk
Sons of Temperance
Dr. Miller(?)
April 16 Letter pr. daugh.
H.B. Mitchell
Fred. Bringman

May 3, 2 letters pr. Mrs. Goslee, 10 cents
May 4, 1 do. Pr. Mrs. Goslee, 10 cents
May 8, 1 do. Pr. Mrs. G., 10 cents
May 9, 1 do. 5 pr. Mrs. G., 15 cents



The ledger, labeled as "from the Alms house," appears to be from a general store operated in the 1830s, '40s, and '50s by J.H. Hummel.

General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51, *continued*

James Bliss
 Solaman Wills
 John Morland
 Ben. Head
 Charles E. Beynroth
 Wesley Whips
 William Gregory Esq.
 Col. Ormsby
 John B. Haefer
 July 26, Ladies S. Comp. pr. Miss H.
 L. Miles
 Sons Temperance
 Rev. Cunningham
 L.L.(?) Jacob
 R.G. Vance
 David Keller
 Quesenberry
 J.N. Tyler
 Dr. Bemiss
 Aug. 22, 1 letter pr Q.(L.?) Swearingen

Thomas M. Gordon
 Charles Hilton
 Chamberlan, T.C.
 Fred. Bringman
 Saml. Geiger
 Horace Garr

William Able

John McGarvy
 Thomas Calloway
 Benj. Johnson
 Dr. Fry
 Dr. Miller
 Edward Hobbs
 William Hart
 Revd. Crane
 James Hite
 Lawrence Brown
 W.C. Bullett
 Samuel Womack
 A. Russell
 Allan Niss____
 Anderson Baise
 Clark

Jany. 1, 1853, \$10 To Self and Lady \$10 By Cash of
 lady \$4.30

George Womack
 John Womack
 John McGarvey
 John F. Johnson

(crossed out)
 Hilman F. Breed

J.D.LaBurtle
 David House
 Emilin Poutter(?)
 G.W. Merrett
 William Hawkins
 M.M. Fuqua
 Revd. Morrison
 John Downey Esq.
 Hary Hudson Lodge

In Poor House Nov. 1857 By A.G. Watts, sup.
 Nov. 28 William Henry Dickerson, native of Ky.
 Blind, 11 years
 Nov. 24, Micheal Conner, aged 66, n. of Ireland,
 Blind, 6 years

(presumably those who signed induction papers)
 By order of W.W. Gregory, Esq.
 G.L. Gilbreth, Esq.
 A.B.D. Carpenter Esq.
 R. Ayres, Esq.
 James Augustus(?) Esq.
 Briscoe, Esq.

John Holt died March 2d. 1861
 (74 years old, this may apply to him)

1858
 Nov. 20 Solaman Byres crazy Native of Penn.
 Age 40 Augustus Esq.
 Byres sent to Lunatic Asylum, 17 Jany. 1859

1859
 Jany. 13 Susan Irwin Blind Native of Ky.
 70 Gilbreth Esq.
 March 13 Celissa Campbellson in bad health
 native of Mercer County 16 by Saml.

General Store Ledger, Jeffersontown, 1839–51, *continued*

Mattack Esq.
Left and gave to Dr. Pery Finley May 4, 1859
her health recovered

Nov. 10 George W. Basset with broken arm
Native of theis county 11 Dr. Sprowle

Nov. 30 Charley F. Borvirt(Bowirt?) Much
afflicted Native of Germany aged 30 years
J.B. Briscoe
Left 20 April 1860 in clandestine manner

Sept. 24, 1860 Peter Smith chills Native
Pennsylvania 28 J.B. Briscoe
Left 20 Nov. for home

Nov. 10, 1860 William Thixton Kentucky
51 Hays
John Thixton
5

James Thixton 18 months
(children of Wm. Thixton)
(all left Sept. 6, 1861)

1861
March 28 Isaac Cowan has chills & one leg
Ireland 59 Briscoe
William Jiles(?) N. Carolina 78 Griffin
Left September 10, 1861

June 11
Sarah Ward Kentucky 75 Ayes

Account for Jefferson County (To A.G. Watts)
Begins Nov. 20, 1857

County bills those mentioned
Nov. 1858
T.W. Q(?)

G__ Vinselhaller(?)
Worthell & Goose(?)
W.W. Lenteny(?)
A.H. Redford
H. Pounds(?)
Thos. Shanks
Watkins Hunt & Co.
George Dodge
S. Miller
G. Coward
Wanamaker
Cowerd
James Tucker
Rowell
Jacob Hoke
Jacob Humbley
G. Grant
Blankenbaker
S. Milch(?)

(doodle)
Wm. B. Smith
Louisville, Ky.

(Loose papers notes from medical school)

Who was J.L. Hummel?

Available records point to Jacob L. Hummel
(b. about 1806, Wurtenberg, Germany, d. 1899????,
Minn.) as being the man who kept the ledger book.
He was listed as a 44-year-old farmer worth \$3,600
in the 1850 Census, living amid many of those
whose names appear in the ledger.

Catharine (b. about 1806, Ky.)
Margaret (b. about 1836, Ky.)
Jacob (b. about 1838, Ky.)
Eliza (b. about 1840, Ky.)
Mary (b. about 1842, Ky.)

Searching for Indigenous Ancestors

By Dr. Fay A. Yarbrough

In recent years, the development of tools such as the Internet and digitized state and county records of births and marriages have contributed to a growing interest in genealogical research. Individuals now communicate genealogical information to each other via electronic mail and take family vacations that involve visits to state and county archives in order to conduct research on family members, obtain the military records of parents and grandparents, and examine census and tax data about ancestors. Often, however, genealogical researchers begin with sources that are not written down or carefully recorded. Instead, many researchers begin with stories from family members, vague recollections that lack specific details, things that everyone in the family just “knows” though no one can explain how or why they know. And forays into legal documents are attempts to confirm these familial stories, folklore, and beliefs.

Many Americans who can trace their family histories in the United States back for several generations claim American Indian ancestry. In fact, the

1980 census revealed that almost seven million Americans claimed such heritage.¹ Included in this figure were individuals who identified themselves as American Indians and Americans who stated only that they had some Indian ancestry though they considered themselves to be African American, white, or Hispanic, etc. The census, of course, does not require documentation of such claims to indigenous ancestry; for the Census Bureau, claiming an Indian heritage is voluntary, a matter of self-definition and self-identification.

Gaining federal recognition as a member of an indigenous group is another, more complicated matter and requires the ability to trace lineage to an American Indian ancestor according to specific guidelines that vary by native group. Many individuals tracing their family histories also seek more concrete evidence of their Indian past, sometimes in order to apply for federal recognition, but often just to compile accurate family trees to share with loved ones and preserve for descendants. And in this search for documentation concerning Indian ancestors, many researchers run into difficulties.

Often Kentuckians, and residents of the larger Ohio River Valley in general, who claim American Indian ancestry describe that ancestor as Cherokee. Some modern-day residents of this area give accounts of white settlers moved by the tragic condition of Cherokee Indians traveling along the Trail of Tears to rescue and take in a few Indians.

When European settlers arrived, several different indigenous groups occupied or claimed territory in present-day Kentucky: the Shawnee, Mingo, Delaware, Miami, Cherokee, and Wyandot, centered in Lower Shawneetown in present-day Greenup County; the Tutelo in eastern Kentucky; and the Chickasaw in western Kentucky. “In 1775, the Transylvania Company negotiated a treaty with the Cherokee Indians to take possession of a large tract of land, much of which would become Kentucky.² The Cherokees had used portions of this territory as a hunting ground. After the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, a general prisoner exchange indicates that some pioneers had been captured by Indians, and some Indians had been captured by the pioneer

About the Author

Fay A. Yarbrough is an assistant professor of history at the University of Kentucky and a specialist in Native American, African American, and Southern history. She received her bachelor's degree in history and political science from Rice University in Houston in 1997 and her master's and doctoral degrees from Emory University in Atlanta. Yarbrough has received the Organization of American Historians' Huggins-Quarles Award, the Brown Southern Studies Dissertation Research Award, and fellowships from the Earhart and Mellon foundations. She is currently studying marriage law and identity among 19th-century Cherokee.



Searching for Indigenous Ancestors, *continued*

population.³ Perhaps some Indian captives remained with the pioneers or returned with white spouses to pioneer society. Thus, some early contact between Cherokees, as well as other Indians, and settlers may have occurred at this time.

An important tool for many in search of information about Cherokee ancestors, particularly if one wishes to gain legal recognition of Indian ancestry from the federal government, is the Dawes Rolls. In 1887, the federal government authorized an enumeration of the Indian population in order to distribute territory owned by native groups. Initially, the “Five Civilized Tribes” of the Indian Territory (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole) were exempted from the provisions of the act, but by 1893 Congress extended the legislation to include them as well. The act, in effect, divided once communally owned territory into individually owned tracts of land. The Dawes Commission attempted to count all individuals in the Indian Territory entitled to an allotment of land and compiled the Dawes Roll. The rolls also included the category of freedmen—those former slaves who had been owned by or were the descendants of individuals owned by Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians. To gain membership in one of these indigenous groups, one must trace descent from an individual on the “Indian by blood” portion of these rolls, file the necessary paperwork with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to receive a Certificate Degree of Indian Blood, and, finally, apply to the appropriate native group, and the criteria varies by group, to claim a legal American Indian identity.

The Dawes Rolls, however, are not without controversy. Some people dispute the methods of the commission. For instance, the commission was inconsistent in its treatment of people of mixed race. Mary Walker’s lineage indicated that of eight great-grandparents, one was of African descent, three were Cherokee, and four were white. When Walker approached the Dawes Commission to enroll, the officials first viewed her as a Cherokee woman. Then someone else interceded and stated that Walker was not a Cherokee, but a “nigger.” The Commission investigated and placed Walker on the freedmen roll despite her Cherokee blood.⁴ Bernice Riggs is another modern example: she is of Cherokee ancestry through her paternal grandfather, an ancestor

who was placed in the freedman section of the Dawes Rolls in the nineteenth century.⁵ It is likely that some other freedmen enrolled on the Dawes Roll shared a similar fate. The Dawes Commission, on the other hand, regularly enrolled people of mixed Indian and white ancestry on the rolls as Indians by blood. Of course, the Dawes Rolls apply specifically to membership in the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole nations; thus researchers looking for ancestors in other native groups will look elsewhere. Again, the criteria for official, legal membership in an indigenous group varies from group to group, often requires tracing ancestry to a group member listed on a specific enumeration of the population, and can include residence or language requirements or provisions about the practice of traditional customs. If the Dawes Rolls or other enumerative indigenous lists do not contain information about one’s ancestors, there are many possible explanations.

Many Americans now proudly embrace their indigenous ancestry; however, there was a time in American history when individuals hid and denied their indigenous roots. Faced with virulent racial prejudice, the threat of dispossession of land or forced migration away from ancestral lands, some people of indigenous ancestry chose to shed those identities and extinguished ties to their tribal groups. Such individuals often refused to speak of Indian relatives, abandoned indigenous cultural practices, and attempted to keep knowledge of Indian heritage from their children. This silence that sometimes surrounds questions about Indian ancestry presents a stumbling block for many researchers.

The lack of specific details in family accounts of Indian ancestry is often another problem for researchers. Family folklore might not mention a specific Indian tribe or may misidentify the tribal connection. For instance, the Works Progress Administration’s collection of interviews of former slaves conducted in the 1930s contains numerous references to Indian ancestors that lack the identification of specific tribal groups.⁶ Moreover, the frequency with which many other former slaves described their ancestors as Cherokee suggests some people were using the specific term Cherokee in place of the generic term Indian; that is, they used Cherokee to mean Indian. Similarly, for other

Searching for Indigenous Ancestors, *continued*

groups besides former slaves, the Cherokee Indians have gained public attention because of their well-known migration patterns, from North Carolina south to Georgia, as well as their tragic history with the “Trail of Tears,” perhaps leading individuals who claim Indian identity to label themselves specifically as descendants of the Cherokees. Thus, some researchers are seeking evidence of their ancestors in the wrong place.

For those researchers who are able to obtain accurate information from family members about marriages, births, and relocations, legal records sometimes offer little assistance. While nineteenth century census information is now readily available on microfilm at state archives and some historical societies, the records may not be complete. During the nineteenth, and even in the early twentieth century, some individuals regularly avoided census takers because they doubted the necessity of the federal government’s collection of such personal information. Some indigenous people were convinced that the census was a method for dispossessing groups of more land. Moreover, for many American Indians previous contacts with the federal government had only resulted in disaster: dishonored treaties, forced migration west, and war. These individuals scrupulously avoided further interaction with any American officials. And some former slaves thought the census served taxation purposes; recording information in order to assess taxes against individuals. To evade perceived tax burdens, these former slaves steered clear of census officials.⁷ Many scholars have found the 1870 U.S. Census to be particularly troublesome in undercounting populations in the South.⁸ Thus, some researchers may not find much of a paper trail for ancestors within census materials.

Of course, there are more mundane reasons for incomplete records. Records can be lost in fires, damaged by storms, or just may not have survived nineteenth-century storage practices. Some records may not exist at all because they were never created in the first place. For instance, poor people sometimes did not register marriages because they could not afford to purchase the licenses. Some indigenous people may have adhered to more traditional marital practices, which would not have required written certification of a union, and shunned American forms of documented marriage. As a result, some marriages

involving indigenous individuals may not have been recorded by county clerks. Native groups such as the Cherokee maintained sovereign governments that generated their own county records, legal documents, and censuses; some researchers may have to delve into the records of various Indian nations in order to unearth evidence of their ancestors. Often such records are maintained by state historical societies. For instance, the Oklahoma Historical Society houses the records of indigenous groups such as the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians.

Sometimes incomplete or faulty records have nothing to do with a researcher’s failed attempts to locate American Indian ancestors; instead, family folklore is to blame. Family folklore can be closer to fiction than fact. The stories that a family passes on from generation to generation to explain its origins may not always have a basis in truth. There are many different reasons why individuals might have claimed American Indian ancestry in the past. Once an ancestor made such claims, ensuing generations may have taken those claims to be legitimate. For example, during the nineteenth century, claiming to be a member of an indigenous group could grant one access to land ownership. Prior to the Dawes Act, groups such as the Cherokee owned large tracts of land available for use by any group members. Thus, an individual might make a claim to Indian ancestry in order to then make a claim on land. This individual’s children and grandchildren might hear these claims and take them to be valid. Another reason that some whites may have been willing to claim Indian ancestry during the nineteenth century involves contemporary racial mores. Perhaps in a given white family there was evidence of some non-European intermixture. Rather than face the suggestion that one’s family had some African ancestry, this family might have claimed Indian ancestry. More recently, the Civil Rights Movement, with its accompanying endorsement of racial and ethnic pride and acceptance of diversity, made it much more acceptable, perhaps even popular, to claim a distinctive ethnic heritage.⁹

For African Americans, the reasons why one might claim American Indian ancestry may be more complex. The Works Progress Administration slave narratives contain many references to American Indian ancestry in which the former slaves refer to

Searching for Indigenous Ancestors, *continued*

physical appearance as evidence of this heritage. The former slaves describe grandmothers with long, dark hair, high cheekbones, and light complexions. But one might ask, is this evidence of American Indian ancestry or European ancestry? Certainly sexual relationships between slaves and masters were a common occurrence and could explain the physical appearance of many of these slaves. Some of the ex-slaves interviewed may have found it much more palatable to claim Indian instead of white ancestry given the power dynamics of relationships between white masters and black slaves. Moreover, the ex-slaves often claimed descent from Indian women. This claim gains increasing meaning given that the condition of slavery passed from mother to child, and by the late eighteenth century, Americans had abandoned the practice of enslaving Indians. Thus, claiming descent from an Indian woman was an implicit claim to freedom; that is, Indian women were free, and their children should have followed that free status. And for many African Americans, the forced illiteracy of slaves, the lack of a legal identity for slaves, and the appearance of slaves in census and legal records as unnamed property all complicate attempts to conduct research on family members.

All of the preceding information is not intended to discourage those readers who may be in the process of researching their family histories. Instead, this summary of some of the difficulties a researcher may encounter is cautionary and suggests that researchers may have to be creative in their work. There are many avenues for unearthing ancestors. First, researchers should obtain as much detailed information as possible from relatives. Ask specifically about where family members may have been living during census years. Make copies of any legal documents relatives may possess, such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, and records of military service. The National

Archives in Washington, D. C., houses an extensive collection of service records for military personnel. Should these records not yield much information, other records which may prove fruitful include tax inventories, estate records, court records (your ancestor may have been involved in a civil or criminal suit), newspapers, and city directories. Reconstituting familial histories can be painstaking and time-consuming work, and one may sometimes encounter false leads and roadblocks, but the results, knowing more about your ancestors and learning about the history of this nation, are well worth the effort.

1 Russell Thornton, *The Cherokees: a Population History* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990), 172-174.

2 A. Gwynn Henderson, "Dispelling the Myth: Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Indian Life in Kentucky," *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 90 (1992): 1-25.

3 Wiley Sword, *President Washington's Indian War: The Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790-1795* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985), 215, 283-284, 288, and 331.

4 Circe Sturm, *Blood Politics: Race, Culture, and Identity in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002), 189.

5 Scott L. Malcomson, *One Drop of Blood: the American Misadventure of Race* (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2000), 121-122.

6 George P. Rawick, ed., *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography* (41 vols. and index; Westport, Conn. and London, 1972-1981).

7 Howard N. Rabinowitz, *Race Relations in the Urban South, 1865-1900* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), 19-20 and 344, note 2.

8 Roger L. Ransom and Richard Sutch, *One Kind of Freedom: The Economic Consequences of Emancipation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977), 53-54. See also the introduction to the *Compendium of the Tenth Census, Part 1*, reprint of the 1883 edition (New York: Arno Press, 1976) prepared by the U. S. Census Office.

9 Malcomson, 111.

Abstracts from *Kentucky Farming*, October 1917

Kentucky Farming, previously published as Our Country, a newspaper style periodical for the state's farmers, began in 1899. It was published in Louisville in October 1917. Many pages include information about World War I, which the United States had entered on April 6, 1917. The following includes the names of those mentioned in the publication, along with information that might be useful to genealogists.

James P. Edwards of Jefferson County, writer of the lead article *Sweet and Other Clovers*, was described as "Judge Edwards" ... "a prominent member of the Louisville Bar and in the past few years ... an enthusiastic and successful farmer." Edwards related that he bought a farm "eight or nine years ago"

John U. Field, of Woodford County, was described as "one of the few Bluegrass farmers who makes alfalfa stay and pay."

H.M. Forman & Son of Ghent advertised "30 Head Yearling Mare Mules" for sale. They were said to have had "Good Size, Bone and Color."

Geoffrey Morgan of Richmond was selling 40 head of registered Hereford cattle, 32 females and eight bulls, of "Prince Rupert, Britisher, Acrobat, and Beau Roland" breeding, on Oct. 31.

"Mr. Senior" was a Kentucky salesman of the "Jeffrey Lime Pulver," which was exhibited at the Kentucky State Fair in 1917.

S.L. Dodds of Fulton County was the "Largest Alfalfa Grower in Kentucky. Also the Biggest Shipper." Dodds said he had "about 350 acres growing."

S.R. Ewing of Daviess County owned at least 200 acres of Ohio River bottom land.

The D.T. Bohon Co., of 19 Main Street in Harrodsburg, advertised its Bohon's Blue Grass Buggies. A catalog was available.

W.J. Ballman of Breckinridge County was secretary of the Mook Alfalfa Club there.

D. Scott of Logan County had a 95-acre farm.

K.L. Varney wrote that "Alfalfa will pay off the state debt; build the roads—if the people will grow it."

C.F. Kleiderer of Henderson County had 17 years' experience growing alfalfa. His farm included at least 98 acres.

"Prof." W.D. Nicholls, of the "Dept. of Farm Management, Ky. College of Agriculture," wrote an article on "Questions in Farm Management."

Herndon-Carter Co. of 313 Murrell Court in Louisville, advertised for alfalfa hay.

W.S. Parker Jr., a salesman for Bessire & Co., sold De Laval separators at the state fair.

J.T. Griffith of Daviess County wrote about alfalfa in river bottom lands.

Richard Ten Broeck of Jefferson County grew three-acre alfalfa patches for hog pasture. Ten Broeck also had "a fine herd of Jerseys." J.E. Crider Jr. was mentioned in the item.

S.J. Scott of Allen County wrote that he expected alfalfa hay to sell the following winter for at least \$25 per ton.

R.T. Collins of Jefferson County wrote that he wished he had planted more alfalfa.

With 15 farm homes lighted by electricity with a four-mile radius of Cox's Creek in Nelson County, local residents boasted that they had "The Best Lighted Farm Section in Kentucky."

Farmer James C. Abell was interviewed about the wiring of his house, barn, and outbuildings. The electricity came from a Delco-Light "power plant,"



The issue of *Kentucky Farmer* in the KHS collection was originally owned by C.W. Clagett. The periodical began as *Our Country* in 1899.

which consisted of a kerosene engine and 16 batteries. The engine periodically charged the batteries, which provided the electricity. The product was marketed by the Domestic Engineering Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

"All I have to do is to start the engine once in a while and when the batteries are fully charged, it automatically shuts off. The batteries need no attention at all, only about once every two or three months I have to put a little rain water in them. It certainly is mighty convenient and a great comfort to us."

Mrs. Abell was also pleased with the system. "We have had our electric lights in about a year and I have never had to use a coal-oil lamp since the lights were installed," she said. "I would not give up electric lights in my home for anything; it certainly has made life much easier for me. I thought it would be lovely to have water in the house. But I find, although the water is a great convenience, the electric lights are even more so. This summer, when I was recovering from an illness, it was mighty nice to be able to lie down with a gentle breeze of an electric fan blowing over me."

Abell also had a pump that he raved about. "The water from the spring runs into a concrete basement 4 by 6 by 8 feet deep, which is immediately under the pump house," according to the writer. "The pump is automatic and in reality looked to me like a toy. It maintains the pressure in the storage tank between 40 to 50 pounds per square inch all the time."

"When I started to install this pump," Abell explained, "my plumber in Bardstown told me I was crazy to expect this little pump to furnish water for my house, which is 485 feet from the spring with a raise of 19 feet. After the pump was installed, I had the plumber look it over and he said it was the best thing he had ever seen. I intend to put a bath room

on the second floor of my house and we will have plenty of pressure even there, where it will be 30 feet above the pump house."

The pump provided water for Abell's stock in winter and his horses, cows and hogs in the summer.

An advertisement of The Original Parcel Post Laundry in Louisville solicited farmers' business. "You can now save money on your laundering and enjoy the benefits of finest city work on your Shirts," according to the sales pitch. The company, located at 630 W. Jefferson St., had been in business since 1887.

Morris M. Gordon, Fulton County agricultural agent, submitted an item about the county's alfalfa seed beds.

An article "When to Cut Alfalfa" included the names of "Prof. Holden," presumably of the agricultural extension system of the University of Kentucky, and J.E. Crider of Caldwell County, who had grown 200 acres of alfalfa for nine years.

A book on Johnny Appleseed by Eleanor Atkinson was available through *Kentucky Farmer* for \$1.25.

UK agriculture professor T.R. Bryant announced a meeting of the Alfalfa Growers Association, to be held during "Farmers' Week" in Lexington in the winter.

The 1917 Kentucky State Fair was hailed as "a great success." Jefferson County famer and stockman L.L. Dorsey said it was a great fair. "The only complaint I have is the absence of the official dining-room this year, where the social life of the fair

Abstracts from *Kentucky Farming*, October 1917, *continued*

centered. It will not happen again," he said.

The fair featured "a greater number of automobile exhibits than were ever brought together before in Kentucky" and "the greatest gathering of high-class horses ever seen before anywhere, especially in the Commissioner of Agriculture stake for five-gaited saddlers."

The Girls' Canning Club staged a show that was "excellent," while the Boys' Agriculture Clubs "had the appearance of a small army."

Otis Kircher organized the "Boys' Pig Clubs" and Ruth Law "surely did fly!" at the race track.

"Dr. Mutchler," Geoff. Morgan, Morgan Huges, _____ Merriman, _____ Varney, _____ Wyatt, _____ Nelson, "Dr. Cherry," and Banker Crenshaw organized a Patriotic Week in Kentucky.

Others mentioned: Commissioner Matt Cohen; Secretary Kremer; the Huffman brothers; Turney Collins; James Gardner, of International Harvester Co.; J.O. Senior, the Jeffrey Lime Pulver man; William M. Swain, president of the Indiana Silo Co.; W.C. Curry of Alfred Struck Co.; Col. Jackson; Senator H.M. Frohman; Lewis Letterle; E.L. Uncapher, "the Delco Light man"; W.S. Parker Jr., of Bessire & Co.; D.T. Bohon of Blue Grass buggies; and Wood Crady of Federal Chemical Co.

George T. Settle was state director of an effort to raise \$30,000 toward a fund to furnish "reading-matter for our soldier boys." Donations could be sent to Settle at the Louisville Free Public Library.

Just Cotton Seed Meal was advertised by the William A. Burnett Co., "Station A., Louisville, Ky."

State Fair prize-winners advertising livestock were Dixie Farm (Route 22, Louisville, Ky.), J.C. Clipp (Box 107, Saltillo, Ind.), Mrs. B.F. Jackson (Eminence, Ky.), Mrs. Joe Mulligan (Maplewood Farm, St. Josephs, Ky.), Woody & Son (R. 6, Box B, Bedford, Ind.), C.E. Carpenter (Owensboro, Ky.), Frank R. Willis (737 E. Burnett Lane, Louisville, Ky.), and Lyle W. Butler (3014 S. Fifth St., Louisville, Ky.). Hallers' Pet Shop (103 W. Market St., Louisville) advertised "Remedies for every disease ... Foods of all kind ... and Incubators, Brookers, Hoppers, Fountains, etc."



James C. Abell's house and farm had been wired for electricity in 1916. The Abells used a "Delco-Light," a combination of an internal combustion engine and a series of 16 rechargeable batteries.

Melvin Ryder wrote an article about "Farm Tractors and Other Factors."

P.G. Holden's Safe Farming column was on sweet clover.

Charles Ratliff of Caldwell County reported that he had been growing alfalfa for 30 years and planned to sow 50 acres the next spring.

L.R. Adkisson of Mercer County said he had 16 acres of alfalfa. The hay was fed to Adkisson's cows, horses and breeding ewes.

H.H. Farmer of Henderson County wrote that he was planning to add acres of alfalfa.

Companies advertising money for furs included Hill Brothers Fur Co., St. Louis; Mason Fur Co., Inc., Indianapolis; and Rogers Fur Co., St. Louis.

John A. Sheehan, Route 4, Falmouth, Ky., advertised to sell sweet clover seed and honey.

The Farmers Ground Rock Phosphate Co. of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., advertised "Natural Fine-Ground Phosphate." The ad read: "Add 50 to 100% to the productive capacity of your manure by applying only 20 cents worth to each ton of manure."

Hoosier Rubber Mfg. Co. Inc., 405 Starks Building, Louisville, advertised its Hoosier Patch for tire tubes.

Turney C. Collins' Cheviots "won everything at

Abstracts from *Kentucky Farming*, October 1917, *continued*

Columbus, Indianapolis and Kentucky State Fair.”

As part of U.S. Food Administrator Herbert Hoover’s national campaign to “secure the food-saving pledge cards by homemakers,” a meeting was held in Louisville in the office of Kentucky Food Administrator Fred Sackett.

Stock growers advertising were J.F. Cook, Union Stockyards, Lexington; F.M. (and Alton M.) Worden (manager), Altamont Range, Tullahoma, Tenn.; Edgewood Farms, Star Route, Whitewater, Wisc.; McKee Bros., Box K.F, Versailles; Turney C. Collins, Leesburg; Gatlin Farms, Murray; Wrendale Stock Farms (E.M. Shrout, Prop.), R.D. 1, Georgetown; Brown’s Kennels, York, Penn.; L.L. Dorsey, R. 18, Anchorage; Jenkins Bros., Box 300, Orleans, Ind.; Thos. Powers, Crittenden, Ky. (public sale at Walton); Huffman Bros., R.R. No. 1, Georgetown, shipping point, Centreville; and Hawthorne Farms Co., Barrington, Ill.

Marx-Abrohams Fur & Wool Co. Inc., 323 E. Market St., Louisville, advertised for hides, roots and wool, for which the company would pay “full market values.”

K.L. Varney submitted a photo of Dry Creek School in southern Trigg County, which was the “result of County Agent work with a live farmers’ club.”

C.W. Threlkeld of Kenton County grew 30 acres of alfalfa on his hillsides.

D.T. Bohon of 19 Broad St., Harrodsburg advertised his roofing material.

Louisville Silo & Tank Co., Inc., advertised its Louisville Silo.

The Bush Motor Co., Bush Temple, Chicago, advertised for agents to drive and sell the “Bush Car” while paying for the car on sales commissions. The five-passenger car had a 34.7 horsepower engine, a 115-inch wheelbase and 32 by 3 ½-inch tires.

John Ruhm Jr. of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., “Ground Rock Branch of Ruhm Phosphate Mining Co.,” advertised

ground phosphate rock “80% through 100 mesh.”

Bokhara Seed Co., Box 62, Falmouth, Pendleton County, advertised “hulled, scarified and unhulled” sweet clover seed.

Classified advertisers included Mrs. G.A. Wright, McQuady, Ky.; Mrs. W.W. Bowen, Williamstown; Green Hill Poultry Farm, J.T. Bryant manager, McQuady, Ky.; Mrs. G.W. Sullivan, Sonora; Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.; Rena Purvis, Elizabethtown; W.T. Hallowell, Philadelphia; O.K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisc.; State Free Employment Bureau, Republic Building, 5th and Walnut Streets, Louisville; C.L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A.T. & S.F. Railway, Chicago; Mrs. R. Linnabary, Westerville, Ohio; Mrs. A.J. Lane, Franklin, Ga.; Bigler Co., Springfield, Ill.; H.L. Barber, Chicago; Violet Hill Kennels, Hanover, Penn.; and the National Hog Remedy Co., Dallas.

B.F. Keith’s Theatre was showing *The Retreat of the Germans at the Battle of Arras*, a British documentary about World War I.

The article The Liberty Loan, under the name of U.S. Treasury Secretary W.G. McAdoo, asked Americans to buy \$3 billion in bonds in what was called the Second Liberty Loan to finance World War I. The bonds paid 4 percent interest with “valuable tax exemptions.”

E.H. Bacon, district passenger agent for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, advertised the “Monon Route,” which offered service to Chicago and French Lick and West Baden Springs, Ind. Bacon’s office was in Louisville’s Lincoln Bank Building.

Travelers to Florida were invited to use the Southern Railway System by district passenger agent B.H. Todd. The company’s “St. Louis Special” featured “electric lighted steel coaches and through drawing room sleeping-cars to Jacksonville and Asheville. Service also went to Aiken, Summerville and Charleston, S.C.; Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; and “other southern resorts.”

Abstracts from *Kentucky Farming*, October 1917, *continued*

Chicago's Hotel Bismarck—"173 W. Randolph St. Near City Hall"—advertised "200 New First Class Rooms With Free Shower Bath." Rates started at \$1, \$1.50 for private bath.

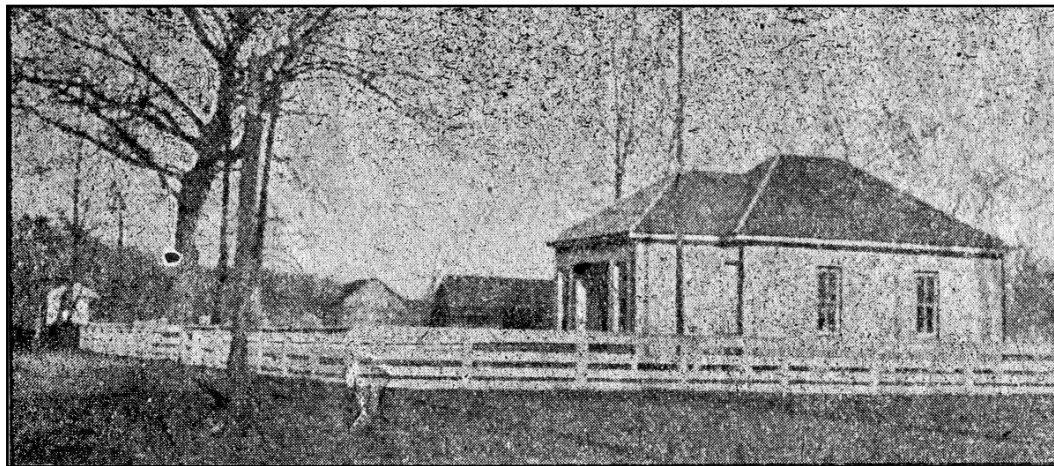
Florist Nanz & Neuner Co. Inc., 657 South Fourth Avenue in Louisville, advertised cut flowers and plants "guaranteed to arrive in safe condition."

Louisville jeweler Martin & Krebs Co. Inc., 319 W. Jefferson St., catered its message to farmers. "During your fall trip to Louisville see my display of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Cut Glass ... I will guarantee to please you in any article that you may desire, and you will find my prices the most reasonable."

Mengel Box Co. (Louisville) advertised that it manufactured boxes of all kinds, including "Cabbage Crates, Butter Boxes, Etc."

L.R. Morgan of the American Red Cross's bureau of development, southwestern division, located in the Railway Exchange Building in St. Louis, solicited readers to form Red Cross branches and auxiliaries in "Every City, County, Town and Township." The wartime message also encouraged women to send "Hospital Supplies, Bandages, Garments, Knitted Socks, Wristlets, Mufflers, etc."

A. Mendleson's Sons (New York and Albany, N.Y.) used a wartime theme to sell its "Giant Lye" as a way to make cheap soap. "Our country's orders are to 'Avoid All Waste...,' it began. "Patriotic women the country over are saving every ounce of the grease, fat and drippings formerly wasted. With that grease we can make cheaper, better soap than we can buy." The ad said directions for making the soap, which cost 10 cents per can, were on the package. The finished soap was said to cost less than a penny a cake to produce.



The Dry Creek School, in southern Trigg County, was built through the collaboration of the county's agricultural extension agent and a local farmer's club.

Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817-1880

By Ivan W. Baugh

Mr. Baugh's The Baugh Family: Virginia to Kentucky, via South Carolina appeared in Volume 39, Number 1. He is currently working on a book about the John and Elizabeth Taylor Baugh family. Anyone with information about any of the Baugh families mentioned, are asked to contact him at iwbaugh@insightbb.com.

My 42 years of research has produced some interesting insights and connections in my quest for knowledge of my family's history. When doing my research, whenever I hit a dead end, I would simply look for any information I could find on the surname Baugh. This practice has proved quite productive in answering questions that have arisen through the years.

John Baugh and Samuel Baugh arrived in Logan County in 1817. I document this by the birth of John's son Van Allen in Tennessee on 2 July 1817 and the birth of Samuel's daughter, Susan in Kentucky on 28 Sep 1817. Samuel and John appear in the 1819 Logan County Tax list in that order— younger brother first, then older brother.

The 1830 Logan County census included an Abraham G. Baugh, who was not a descendant of John or Samuel. This is where my recording any Baugh information I could find proved helpful. Abraham G. married Rebecca Moore in Garrard County in 1824. After their marriage, they disappeared from any records I could find for that area. While working on the Logan County Baugh families one day, I recalled that an Abraham Baugh had married a Rebecca Moore in Garrard County. Checking my notes confirmed that this was this Abraham was same person I had previously located in Logan County in 1830. Ages and names were sufficiently similar to conclude they were the same person. This raised the question for me: Why did Abraham G. and his wife come to Logan County? Were they related to John and Samuel?

Research shows this connection. William Baugh Sr. (b. about 1610, England) arrived in the Richmond, Va., area in 1639. His youngest son was James (born 1655, d. 1723). James Baugh had sons James II (b. about 1685, d. about 1725) and Thomas (b. about 1690, d. 1762). James II and Thomas were born in Henrico County, Va., and died in Chesterfield County.

South Carolina land records show that James II was the father of James III, who had sons William, James IV, and Daniel. William married Agnes Allison and moved to the Laurens County, S.C., area by 1768. James IV remained in Chesterfield County and had sons James V, John, and Samuel. It was John and Samuel that settled in Logan County; James V traveled with them but continued west to Texas. Some information I have leads me to wonder if he settled in the Dumas, Texas, area. I have had no success in finding information to confirm that possibility. Daniel moved to the Edgefield, S.C., area, buying land there in October 1797 and then moving to Putnam County, Ga. (about 50 miles of Edgefield) in 1808, where he died in 1816. Some of his children settled in the Nashville, Tenn., area and is probably a reason Van Allen, son of the John mentioned above, was born in Tennessee.

Thomas, a son of James II, married Judith Coleman about 1757. They had a son Abraham (b. about 1732, Henrico County, Va., d. 1797, Powhatan County, Va.). Abraham's children, Joseph (m. Nancy Gentry), Rhoda (m. James Blackburn), and Abraham (m. Martha Johnson) went to Garrard County, Ky. Abraham and Nancy Gentry Baugh had a son William in Garrard County. William was the father of Abraham G. Baugh, who moved to Logan County after his marriage in 1824 in Garrard County.

John, a son of James IV, moved to South Carolina before 1807 (his oldest son, Moses, was born 5 January 1807), where he married Elizabeth Taylor.¹ A grandson, Jeremiah Baugh, told Elsie Baugh Borders that the second time John and Elizabeth were together, they married, giving credence to the "love at first sight" adage. John and Elizabeth had nine children: Moses, Bartlett, Levina, John, Van Allen, Daniel, Mary, Levi, and George Nelson.² Census records tell us that Moses, Bartlett, Levina, and John were born in South Carolina; Van Allen

Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817-1880, *continued*

was born in Tennessee; and Daniel, Mary, Levi, and George Nelson were born in Kentucky.

Moses (b. 5 January 1807, d. 7 October 1884) married Mary B. Jamison (b. 16 April 1816, d. Jun 1874) in 1832. They lived in Hopkins County near Pond River. They are buried in the Browder Cemetery on Kentucky 70. Their children were Virginia (b. about 1836), Henrietta (b. 9 Nov 1840), James D. (b. 20 March 1843), Laura M. (b. 1844), William Lowery (b. 2 September 1845), Columbus F. (b. 14 September 1847), Joseph (b. 1852), Cordelia W. (b. 1856), and Alexander Ross (b. 13 December 1858).

Bartlett (b. 15 July 1809) married Elizabeth Dillon in 1833. In 1857 Bartlett and his family—along with his brother John and his family—left Kentucky for Kansas. According to a letter from Bartlett's family written after they arrived in Kansas, they began their river journey on Pond River. This leads me to wonder if they left from Moses' home. Family lore tells us that they left because of the

slavery issue. Kansas, a territory at the time they arrived was admitted to the Union as a free state in 1859.³ They settled in Pleasanton, in what became Linn County. Histories of the area often mention the Baughs. Their children were John Henry, William, Elizabeth Virginia, Louis, Nancy, Cassander, Anne, Mitchell, Letha, Quincy, and Melville.

Levina Baugh (b. 27 February 1812) married Lewis McPherson in 1844. They had no children but she raised his children from his first marriage. They lived in Muhlenberg County, Ky., where their marriage license is recorded. Lewis died in 1852 and Levina continued raising his children from his first marriage.

John Baugh (b. 12 October 1814, d. after 1903) married Minerva G. Vickers (b. 25 March 1821, d. 21 February 1903) on 28 Mar 1840. They left Kentucky with his brother Bartlett and went to Kansas. John and Minerva's children were John

Continued on page 30



John Baugh (b. 1774, Va., d. 1855, Ky.), a son of James Baugh IV, lived in South Carolina before moving to Logan County, Ky., in 1817. A grandson related that Baugh fell in love with Elizabeth Taylor at first sight and the couple were married the second time they were in each other's presence. Elizabeth (b. S.C., d. 1860, Ky.) was half-Cherokee Indian.

KentuckyHistoricalSociety

The Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1836, has long been the state's storehouse of history. Today it is the home of the 167,000-square-foot Kentucky History Center in downtown Frankfort. The state-of-the-art facility, which opened in April 1999, is the centerpiece of a campus that offers numerous learning opportunities to students, historians, genealogists, and anyone else interested in Kentucky history.

Museums

The Kentucky Historical Society operates three unique sites in downtown Frankfort that tell the story of our state's history. At the Frankfort facilities and through the Society's outreach programs, the Kentucky story stirs the hearts of over a quarter-million people every year.



The Kentucky Military History Museum (left) houses a collection of artifacts from the state's martial past. It was built in 1850 as the state arsenal. Union and Confederate troops fought to control it during the Civil War. The Old State Capitol, (right) completed about 1830, is a gem of Greek Revival architecture. Designed by Gideon Shryock, it was the first state capitol of its type west of the Appalachian Mountains. It is today operated as a museum and is open for tours.



Kentucky History Center—Home to the Society, this building contains the state history museum, changing exhibit gallery, research library, gift shop, rental facility, and the Society's educational and publications programs.

Old State Capitol—Completed in 1830, this site is a national historic landmark. Its House and Senate chambers, graced by Kentucky paintings and sculpture, tell the story of state government in the commonwealth.

Kentucky Military History Museum—Two centuries of Kentucky's military heritage are traced through an extraordinary collection of weapons, uniforms, flags, and photographs. Housed in the 1850 Old State Arsenal, the museum operates in conjunction with the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs.

KentuckyHistoricalSociety

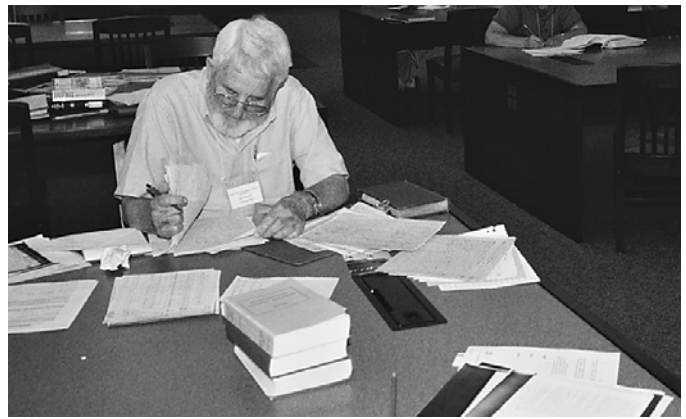
Library & Special Collections

Thousands of researchers blaze their own trail through the historic landscape each year with the assistance of the Society's research facilities. Here genealogists can trace an ancestor's path aided by family histories, census, church, and cemetery records, family Bibles, and land ownership and military service records.

In addition, the Society's Special Collections house hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, photographs, maps, rare books, oral histories, pioneer accounts, diaries, albums, personal recollections, and more—all helping researchers come face-to-face with Kentucky's distinctive heritage.

Publications

The Society publishes books and periodicals that meet the needs of genealogists, historians, and scholars alike. The publications program produces two quarterlies: *The Register*, a journal of scholarly research in Kentucky history, and *Kentucky Ancestors*, a genealogical magazine providing statewide coverage for family history researchers. The Society also publishes *The Chronicle*, a membership newsletter offering information on Society events, exhibits, and programs.



The Library and Special Collections facilities contain the stories of Kentuckians and their families, from the 1700s to the present. Researchers have access to hundreds of thousands of books, records, and photographs.

Education

Every year thousands of people travel to Frankfort from all across America for hands-on tours, interactive exhibits, touch carts, historic character reenactments, family workshops, theatrical presentations, symposia, and festivals that celebrate Kentucky's history. In addition, the education program offers Kentucky history curriculum materials to teachers for use in their classrooms. The Society's outreach programs help people from Ashland to Paducah discover Kentucky's unique past. These programs include the Kentucky Junior Historical Society, Museums To Go, and Historical Highway Markers. Grant and technical assistance activities sponsored by the Folklife, Local History, and Oral History programs give citizens the tools to document and present their own history.

Hours and Admission

Kentucky History Center

Museum	Tues-Sat (10-5), Sun (1-5)
Thomas D. Clark Library	Tues-Sat (8-4), Sun (1-5)
Special Collections	Tues-Fri (8-4)

Old State Capitol

Tues-Sat (10-5), Sun (1-5)

On-the-hour tours begin at the History Center, last tour starts at 4 p.m.

Kentucky Military History Museum

Tues-Sat (10-5), Sun (1-5)

Tickets will be sold at both the History Center and the Kentucky Military History Museum and will include admission for all three museums. No ticket required for genealogical research library and 1792 Store. Parking is FREE.

Ticket prices:

- **Kentucky Historical Society & Kentucky Junior Historical Society members FREE (must present membership card)**
- Active military and veteran discounts (must present service ID)
- Adults \$4
- Youth (ages 6-18) \$2
- Children 5 and under FREE
- School groups (\$2 per person, students and adults; school group scholarships are available)

***Second Sunday of every month FREE!**

Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817-1880, *continued*

Continued from page 27

Washington McCrab, Mary, Martha, Sarah, Aramanoa Princetta, Margaret, Virginia, Pauline Catherina, Louisa, Julie, Tabitha, and Priscilla.

Van Allen Baugh (b. 2 July 1817) married Minerva Cabler and moved to the Nashville, Tenn., area, where he was a successful business man. Their children were William C., Margaret Myer, Henry C., and Eadwell.

Daniel Baugh (b. 12 Jan 1820) married Susannah McPherson. Their children were Fannie E., John A., William Bartlett, Nancy A., Mary K., Levinia Pennalipa, George Washington, Moses A. W., Minerva S., Sarah Jane, Francis "Frank" M, and Laria Cordelia E..

Mary F. Baugh (b. 2 Jan 1823) married David Love Fleming on 24 Dec 1846. This line is well documented in the book on the Fleming family.⁴

Levi N. Baugh (b. 2 Mar 1825) married Nancy

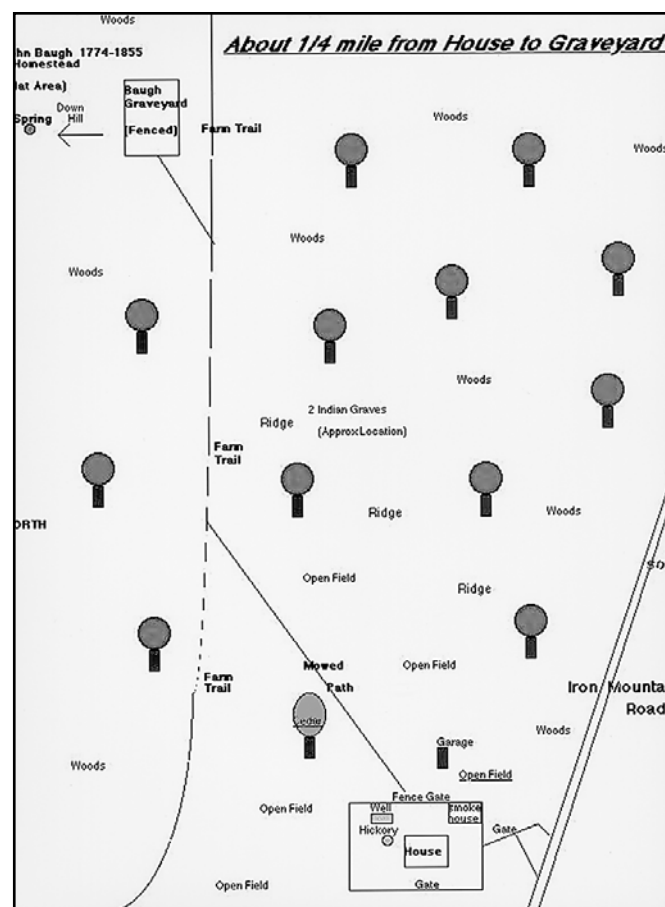
McPherson. Their children were John L, Elizabeth G., Jude A., James A., Jeremiah, Andrew Jackson, William N., and Levina A. Levi and Nancy are buried in Baugh Cemetery on Iron Mountain Road in northern Logan County.

George Nelson Baugh (b. 9 Mar 1829) married Margaret Virginia Booker. Their children were James H. Clay, William Brad, Mary E., Levina V., George Robert, Martha M., Lille Belle, Charles A., Erie C. (female), and Thomas. George Nelson operated what became known as Baugh Station in northern Logan County near the Muhlenberg County line.⁵

Samuel Baugh paid personal property tax in 1811 in Chesterfield County, Va. This would place his birth at 1798 or 1799.⁶ I found no further mention of him in Virginia records, leading me to believe he left with his older brother, James V for South Carolina, following their distribution of his father's estate in 1812. Evidence indicates that his brother John, discussed above, had gone to the Edgefield area before 1807, since John's his first child was born on 5 Jan 1807 in South Carolina.. I have had no success in locating John's marriage record. Samuel served in the War of 1812 in the South Carolina Militia.⁷ In his pension application we learn that he married Elizabeth Williams in March 1815. Samuel and John and their families came to Logan County between 2 July 1817 and 28 September 1817. John's son, Van Allen, was born in Tennessee 2 July 1817; Samuel's first child was born in Kentucky 28 September 1817.

I have had no success in finding specific information about Samuel or Elizabeth's deaths. Family lore says he lived to age 111. My father and I visited with Binnie Baugh, a daughter of James Andrew Baugh, son of James M. Baugh, and a grand-daughter of Samuel Baugh. She told us she remembered a visit with Sam as a young girl near Auburn, Ky. Binnie was born on 9 October 1886. She estimated her age at the time of the visit to be 6, which would put Samuel living in 1892.⁸ Samuel's wife, Elizabeth, does not appear in any census records after 1870. Their family Bible⁹ lists the following children: Susan, Mary, Frances. James M., Eliza (b. 22 September 1825), Simeon (b. 8 March 1828), John (b. 7 March 1830), Sara (b. 1 May 1832), Samuel W. (b. 13 August 1834), and Tabithia Ancefronia (b. 18 August 1836).¹⁰

Susan (28 September 1817) married Alfred C.



This map drawn by Jeremiah Baugh descendant Claudia Borders shows the Baugh farm along Iron Mountain Road in Logan County.

Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817-1880, *continued*

Wilson in 15 June 1840 in Logan County. Efforts to find more information this family have been unproductive. We have no idea where they moved.

Mary (b. 25 August 1819), known as Polly, married John Knight on 6 July 1842. In the 1850 census they were living in Butler County. Her mother, Elizabeth, was there at the time of the census. Their children were James Henry Harrison, Presley Martin "Mart," John Franklin II, Samuel F., George L., and William Yeoman.

Frances (b. 4 June 1821), married Claiborne A. Smith on 12 July 1848 in Butler County. Their children were: Unnamed female (b. 31 October 1857), William (b. 15 October 1858), and Cordelia "Delia" (b. June 1862).

James M. (b. 30 September 1823) married Nancy Jane Miller on 8 Jan 1846. Their children were Samuel E. (b. 2 January 1848), John A. (b. 1850), Charlotte A.M. (b. 1852), James Andrew (b. 7 January 1854, Butler County), Sally Jane (b. 17

November 1857), William Green (b. 8 June 1859), Dillis, George L. (b. 1864), Albert N.E. (b. 19 February 1867, Spencer County, Ind.), and Felix Lonel (b. 11 February 1870, Butler County).

Abraham G.¹¹ appears in the 1830 Logan County census. He married Rebecca Moore on 13 February 1824 in Garrard County. According to the 1850 census, their children were Elizabeth, Abraham G., and Martha Ann. Other records I have found indicate they had a son John S. This family line needs further research.

The 1877 *Atlas of Logan County*¹² shows locations where Baugh families were living at that time. I have connected all of them except for a John Baugh living in the Adairville district in the atlas. By this time, most of the descendants of Samuel and Elizabeth had moved to Butler and Muhlenberg counties. Land records in Logan County, KY yielded the following information:

Date	Parties	Book
1837	Abraham G. & Rebecca Baugh to Levi Fink, 40 Acres, Little Whipporwill Creek	Book 28, p. 117
1838	John J. Baugh to Bartlett Baugh tract, Wolf Lick Creek	Book W, p. 235
1842	Samuel Baugh to Mary Baugh et al, Real and Personal Property	Book Y, p. 378
1847	Elizabeth, Francis, Mary and Samuel Baugh to George W. Norton 143 a., Muddy River	Book 28, p. 382
1848	John Baugh to George N. Baugh, Real and Personal Property	Book 29, p. 91
1854	John Baugh to L. N. Baugh, 200 A., Wolf Lick Creek	
1854	John and Elizabeth Baugh to L. N. Baugh, 200 Acres Wolf Lick Creek	Book 33, p. 593
1855	John (Dec'd) and Elizabeth Baugh to Levi N. Baugh, land, Wolf Lick Creek	Book 34, p. 633
1856	Bartlett and Elizabeth Baugh to Reese D. Curtis, 200 Acres, Wolf Lick Creek	Book 35, p. 65
1854	John and Elizabeth Baugh to L. N. Baugh, 63 Acres, _____	Book 33, p. 594
1857	Daniel and Susannah Baugh to Isaac Nofsinger, 253 Acres, Wolf Lick Creek	Book 35, p. 428



The house built by Jeremiah Baugh, a son of Levi and grandson of John and Elizabeth, was built near a spring. The original left half of the log house was two stories. A brass plaque on the front of the building carries the date 1926.

Baugh Families of Logan County, 1817-1880, *continued*

Baugh Station

Baugh Station, thought to have been established as a stage coach stop, was located in northern Logan County near the Muhlenberg County border. A post office was established on the site—probably at present-day Iron Mountain and Beechland-Wolf Lick roads—by George N. Baugh on March 23, 1858. According to Louisville & Nashville Railroad records, the enterprise was moved near the Owensboro & Nashville (later the L&N) track and became a “flag stop” from 1877 to 1903. The area was renamed Diamond Springs, today along U.S. Highway 431 about five miles northwest of Lewisburg.

1 Family lore reports that Elizabeth was of Cherokee Indian ancestry.

2 Data from family Bible.

3 “19 May 1858—The Marais Des Cygnes River at Pleasanton in Linn County is the site of a famous confrontation between pro slavery (“Border Ruffians”) and abolition (free-state) forces. The five victims of the massacre were immortalized as martyrs in the cause for freedom. This massacre was the last significant display of mob rule in Kansas.” <http://www.ku.edu/heritage/owk/128/lineoftime.html>

4 A copy of this book is in the Logan County Genealogical Society Library.

5 Robert M. Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984), p. 82. See also, Palmer, Dell, *Baugh Station* (1992).

6 Virginia personal property taxes were assessed when a male

turned 21 years of age.

7 *Kentucky Genealogist*, Oct.-Dec. 1971, Vol. 13, No. 4., p. 140. Baugh, Samuel: Sc 3939; blwt. 36744-40-50; 84977-120-55. Private in Capt. Key’s Company, S. Carolina Militia. Enlisted 10 Dec 1813; discharged 15 Mar 1814, Residence 1850-1855 Logan Co., Ky.; 1871, Butler Co., Ky., P.O. Harrelsville, Ky. Wife, Elizabeth Williams; married ___ Mar 1815.

State of Kentucky., County of Butler. On 7 Apr 1871 Samuel Baugh, aged 83, a resident of Butler County, declared he was married to Elizabeth Williams, March 1815, wife now dead. Served in Captain Key’s Company at Edgefield, SC. Honorably discharged at Beaufort’s Island, S.C. *Kentucky Genealogist*, Oct-Dec 1971, Vol. 13, No. 4. p. 140

8 Obituary of Minerva Vickers Baugh copied from a newspaper clipping from Nell Kraushaar’s scrapbook mentions an uncle who lived to 106. Samuel is the only person I have found who could have been that age at death. No other death records have been found.

9 Family Bible in possession of Rachel Mulcahy, daughter of Floyd Oscar Baugh, grand daughter of James Andrew Baugh, great grand daughter of James M. Baugh, and great great grand daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Baugh.

10 Those desiring to follow the descendants of these children should consult *The Descendants of Samuel and Elizaeth Baugh 180 – 2001: A Snapshot in Time* by Eden Kuhlenschmidt. Copies are available at the Kentucky Historical Society Library, the Louisville Free Public Library, The Filson Club Library, The Western Kentucky Library, The Willard Library in Evansville, IN to name locations known by the author.

11 His name appears in his father’s will as found in Will Book G, page 44, Garrard Co., KY.

12 This book was published by the Logan County Historical Society.

This detail from an 1879 map shows Baugh’s Station, along with the farms of G.N. Baugh (190 acres), John Baugh (20 acres), and L.N. Baugh, 161 acres. Dan Baugh’s 383-acre farm was southwest of the others, along Clifty Creek.

